

Douglas on the Suspension of
the Writ of Habeas Corpus.
[From the celebrated speech of Judge
Douglas on the bill to refund the fine imposed
on Jackson by Judge Hall of New Or-
leans in the House of Representatives.
Congressional Globe of January 10, 1844.]

ness and the obvious effect result-
the cause which that necessity promp-
acknowledged by the whole country,
ould even say by the whole civilized
Then, so far as this bill is concerned, as
Douglas,) could not say whether their
legal or illegal. He cared not whe-
Jackson violated the Constitution or
cared not whether Mr. Jackson shall
civil authority or not.
acts were necessary to the defense of
try, that necessity was above all law.
ason hazarded everything, he hazarded
and sedition, and he hazarded which

under him immortal if he saved the
 and, on the contrary, ruins his ignominy
 by a bygone. He is not a man who
 dared to do that deserved the prote-
 plaudits of his country. He did not
 feelings of that man, who could get up
 without a word, and without a
 without rules of court and technicalities
 feeling, when the city might be in flames,
 and the people were suffering, and the
 rules of court but mere cobwebs,
 found an enemy with his cannon at
 of their courts, and they saw the flames
 of the people. He was not a man
 court, and the formalities of proceed-
 man that would do this would fid-
 the capital was a homicide. He was
 not every man in the possession of
 al philosophy. Talk about illegality!
 at formalities! Why, there was but
 for him to be called a murderer, and
 of directing the cannon, and destroy-
 scene, regardless of the means, when
 the people were suffering, and the
 person, if the necessity of the case
 ded of nature has conferred this right

at it was unconstitutional. To defend
ry, let him not be told that it was un-
onal to use the necessary means. The
on was adopted for the protection of
ry, and under the constitution the na-
a right to exercise all the powers that
essary for the protection of the coun-
martial law was necessary to the salu-
e country, martial law was legal for
ose. If it was necessary for a judge,
reservation of order, to punish for a

he thought it was necessary for a
exercise control over his cannon, to
traitors, and to arrest spies, and to in-
communication with the enemy. If
necessary, this was legal.

side of Napoleon's Mexican Ex-
pedition.

Emperor of the French is not at all dis-
back down from his attempt to subdue

can. Of course, so long as he is sure ultimately beat the Mexicans, he re-
sponds to the reports of French defeat by send-
ing immense reinforcements. He has, there-
fore, determined on sending out an army of
men to carry out his designs against

beyond all possibility of failure. The report, from the Paris correspondence of the New York Times, throws some light on this question.

er offices be true, the Mexican question
ing a gravity which requires all the at-
the Government of the United States.
ican army is to be carried to 80,000 men
f 30,000, and this army, for which the
contracts have already been made, is
in that country. The engineer who
sent out with an estimating and con-

not going to locate a road from Vera Cruz to the capital till after he has located a road from the Isthmus from the Gulf of Mexico, to the Pacific—a road intended to counteract the influence of the American railroad of the Americas. The truth of these facts, if they prove to be true,

escape the mind of any one. I am told that at the last meeting of the cabinet, not over 50,000 men were deemed necessary for those projects, but at that meeting a number of at least 30,000 more were upon. The papers indeed, have just advertantly, no doubt, publishing a not an immense amount of provisions which are bought for the Mexican expedition.

Other items noticed was one of 700 grammes of biscuit, which tells a story. All this grand scheme of conquest and in the New World, I am told, is the idea of offering a barrier to the exodus of the Anglo-Saxon race to the South the region which now belongs to the sea. It seems impossible that a man of a political turn of mind could nurse utopia in his breast, and actually attempt to put in the face of a certainty of a war United States; but I am assured, nevertheless, that I am obliged to admit

the last call for troops the quota of 9,600. She raised the whole of these men, and the men were all in camp 5th inst—about 3,000 at each of the ci-ortland, Augusta and Bangor. Before the men were raised, Maine had sent to the U. S. 10,000 recruits of 1862, and

of cavalry, six batteries of artillery company of Sharpshooters. These and companies, with recruits that had left them before the late calls, had about 8,200 men. With the 17,100 men under new calls, Maiffe has contributed 35,300

the Union armies. She has, in addition, nearly or quite 5,000 men to the navy, more than 100,000 men at least that she has contributed to the defense of the Union. The quota of Connecticut, under the government of 1792, for six hundred thousand men, was

Eight regiments of three years men went into the field, and the number left to draft was 6,142 men, which is all the war has made any effort to raise. Seven years, with the minimum number, are now but so many drafted men have proved that it will be necessary to raise more men to fill them.

Upon the whole number of men enrolled

of whom 3,752 are exempted, leaving available to a draft. Adding to the number a draft the number of three years' men—7,466—and the basis on which the nine quota is reckoned is 26,894. It is best that the quota will be about 4,750. Student's Squadron of Cavalry, three men, from Brown, Dartmouth and North University, have returned home—participated with the other cavalry in the cutting their way out of Harper's

Reserves at Home.

more and more attracting the public eye. It is not unlikely that further development may be made upon the martial population of the North. The better we are prepared to meet it, the more efficient will be the aid we can render, and the less will be the

of calling it out. Among the con-
siderations that we must take into the account
of foreign intervention. With 250,000
men under military instruction, and
going to go into the field, if needed, the
possibilities of foreign intervention would be

of intervening in Mexico and other
and distracted States, but very cautious
in those where intervention will be met
by fleets on the coast, and on their own
with well appointed armies on the land.
and England are constantly intervening

Not a bit of it. With the fleet that we pick up, as fast as the workmen, thick as they stand on the decks or crowd upon the anvil, hammer it out, and with such a re-

For as we are able to put on foot, we may defy the world in arms. The struggles would successfully meet us could not be met so rapidly as we could annihilate and our iron vessels, with our new armaments, could be a match for anything that could

of security possess in to organize a
serve, not to be called into the service
needed, and if promptly and efficiently
ed, not likely to be needed; but its very
ce of immense service in the present, and
more important for the future. — *Brooklyn*

A look from a young woman's head is often a young man's heart.

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